6. स्नातकोत्तर संस्थान चण्डीगढ़ ।
7. एस० एस० के० एम० अस्पताल कलकत्ता ।
8. एन० एम० वाडिया हृदय रोग संस्थान, पुणे ।
9. अपोलो अस्पताल, मद्रास ।
10. निजाम आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, हैदराबाद ।
11. चिकित्सा कालेज एवं अस्पताल, त्रिवेन्द्रम ।

जहां हर संस्थान में लागत अलग-अलग हो सकती है वहां सरकारी संस्थानों में औसत खर्च इस प्रकार है :—

1. ओर्टिक वाल्व रिप्लेसमेंट का खर्च 20 000 रु० है ।
2. कोरोनरी बाइपास सर्जरी का खर्च 15,000 रुपये है ।
3. कोरोनरी एंजियो-ग्राफी का खर्च 1500 रुपये है ।

(ख) और (ग) इस मंत्रालय में ऐसी कोई सूचना संकलित नहीं की गई है ।

अखिल भारतीय मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट कांग्रेस द्वारा हड़ताल का आह्वाहन

223. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव** : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट कांग्रेस ने 31 मार्च, 1986 से हड़ताल करने का आह्वाहन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार उनकी मांगों पर क्या कार्यवाही करने की सोच रही है ?

जल-भूतल परिवहन विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजेश पायलट) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) अखिल भारतीय मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट कांग्रेस द्वारा दिए गए ज्ञापनों में रखी गई मांगों में ये बातें शामिल हैं—सभी राज्यों में इसे माह के अन्दर चुंगी कर की समाप्ति, डीजल के मूल्य में 30 प्रतिशत की कटौती, पूरे देश में एक समान डीजल मूल्य, सातवीं योजना के पूर्वार्द्ध में मौजूदा सभी राजमार्गों के सड़क धरातल में सुधार, ट्रक और बसों की बाडी पर उत्पादन शुल्क में कटौती, लागत के आधार पर युक्तिपरक वाहन मूल्य, टायरों के संबंध में सत्यपाल समिति की रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों और औद्योगिक लागत एवं मूल्य ब्यूरो की सिफारिशों का तत्काल कार्यान्वयन, नियमों एवं विनियमों, सड़क परिवहन संबंधी कराधान नियमों में एकरूपता, राष्ट्रीय परमिटों पर संयुक्त शुल्क में कटौती, उत्तर प्रदेश में जो सड़क ट्रांसपोर्ट सड़क परिवहन से संबद्ध नहीं है उनसे बिना उपयोग लिए गए ट्रांजिट पासों पर शुल्क लेने की प्रथा समाप्त करना, ट्रांसपोर्ट नगरों में पट्टे के आधार पर भूमि देना, वाहन खरीदने के लिए वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से आसान ऋण और बीमा पालिसी का व्यापक मशावेश । ये सभी मांगें केन्द्र के विभिन्न विभागों और राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत आती हैं, उन्हें इस मामले में तत्काल कार्रवाई करने के लिए लिख दिया गया है ।

Measures to Check up Dropouts in Schools

224. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KAUL:
SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has recently urged upon schools in the country to study the causes of dropouts and devise measures to check the same; and

(b) if so, what follow up action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir. While addressing the National Primary Education Conference at Delhi on 31-3-86 the Prime Minister has stressed the need to retain students in schools and to give attention to the problem of drop-outs.

(b) The causes responsible for drop-outs being many, a whole range of

programmes is needed to have an impact on the situation. Since school education is being looked after mostly by State Governments, basically the specific measures will have to be implemented by them. The Government of India's role is confined to assisting the State Governments/Union Territories in various ways and to issue guidelines based on policy and academic considerations. Some of the important measures being advocated/ implemented for reducing drop-out rates are:

(1) introduction of ungraded school system and no detention policy coupled with a system of continuous assessment till the children complete class VIII;

(2) more meaningful involvement of the local community to increase awareness among parents, improvement of school environment and school attendance;

(3) many States/U.Ts. are implementing various incentive programmes like free supply of text-books, uniforms to girls, mid-day-meals etc.;

(4) use of State Government and NREP/RLEGP resources for construction of school buildings to make schools more viable;

(5) Eighth Finance Commission has recommended devolution of Rs. 156.18 crores for construction of school buildings to 11 States and Rs. 64.75 crores for appointment of teachers in eight States to partially make good the deficiency in these sectors;

(6) pre-service training of teachers is sought to be improved and a regular programme for large scale in-service training of teachers has been initiated for improving teacher motivation and their competency;

(7) constant upgradation and improvement of school curricula particularly through UNICEF assisted Projects for making them more interesting and local environment related;

(8) a large scale non-formal education programme has been developed and assistance to nine educationally backward States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal which include 75 per cent of non-enrolled children in the country is being given by Govt. of India under this programme;

(9) through Adult Education and general awareness programme by using mass media awareness among parents is sought to be increased so that the educational facilities available are made use of.

It is proposed to pursue these and other measure vigorously during the VII plan period.

Legislation for Minimum Cargo for Ships

225. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a legislation guaranteeing minimum cargo for the ships is under consideration;

(b) whether Government are likely to earmark their own cargo for the national carriers; and

(c) what is likely to be the basis of further financial incentives to the shipping industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are standing instructions to Public Sector Undertakings/Government Departments to negotiate as far as possible, C & F exports and FOB imports. These are designed to maximise cargo availability to Indian lines.

(c) No decision has yet been taken.